



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

VIRGINIA STATE CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE.—The State Conservative Committee assembled in Richmond on Tuesday. The following members were present: Resident—Messrs. R. T. Daniel, Robert Ould, A. M. Keiley, Joseph Mayo, Jr., W. D. Coleman, Albert Ordway, Wm. Lovenstein and J. R. Fisher. Consulting—Messrs. H. W. Thomas, Fairfax, Sidney Smith, Williamsburg; A. B. Woodbridge, Chesterfield; F. D. Irvin, Cumberland; W. D. Quisenberry, Caroline; J. H. Chamberlayne, Petersburg; W. M. Watts, Roanoke; J. B. Young, Henrico; J. R. Kilby, Nansemond, and J. D. Rogers, King George.

The resignations of ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, of Fauquier, and Col. A. C. Cummings, of Washington, were accepted, and Col. James V. Brooke, of Fauquier, was elected in place of Mr. Smith, and Gen. A. L. Fildemore, of Lee, in place of Mr. Cummings.

Consulting members were authorized to appoint financial agents in their respective districts and instructed to report the same to the resident executive committee.

The committee proceeded to the appointment of assistant Congressional electors, Senatorial electors and county electors, which, after being nearly completed, was referred to the resident executive committee for completion and publication. The following resignations, offered by Mr. Woodbridge, was adopted.

Resolved, That where delegates have been regularly selected before the plan of organization was adopted for District or Congressional Conventions, it will be unnecessary to select other delegates, and that those delegates will be admitted in any Congressional Convention and allowed to cast the vote of the county or township which they represent.

The action of the resident members in amending the basis of representation in conventions, so as to base representation upon the Conservative vote instead of upon population, was taken up for consideration, and caused a long and animated debate. Finally, the action of the resident committee was approved by a vote of 9 to 8.

THE VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT BLACKSBURG.—The fourth clause of the second section of the act appropriating the land scrip is in these words:

"A number of students equal to the number of members of the House of Delegates, to be apportioned in the same manner, shall have the privilege of attending said college without charge for tuition, use of laboratories or public buildings, to be selected by the school trustees of the respective counties, cities, and election districts for said delegates, with reference to the highest proficiency and good character, from the white male students of the free schools of their respective counties, cities, and election districts; or, in their discretion, from others than those attending said free schools."

The fourth section of the same act is as follows:

"The said students, privileged to attend said college without charge for tuition, use of laboratories or public buildings, shall be selected as soon as may be after the establishment of the said school, and each second year thereafter; provided, that on the recommendation of the Faculty of said college for more than ordinary diligence and proficiency any student may be returned by said trustees for a longer period."

The price of table board at Blacksburg is only \$12 per month, and the Board of Visitors will try to keep it at that rate, so that for a session of ten months the State students can attend the new college at a cost of not probably exceeding \$150 for board, lodging, fuel, and lights: \$200 will probably cover all the expenses, except clothing which last will not be expensive if some simple uniform be adopted. To those who pay tuition, the additional expense is only \$40.

THE LETTER OF MR. JAMES LYONS, to which we have recently referred, and in which he quotes a very objectionable article from the New York Tribune, published during the war, and attributes it to Mr. Greeley, is largely circulated by the Radical party in the South, to stir up political bitterness against Mr. Greeley. The Baltimore Gazette says that the words imputed to Mr. Greeley were not his, but were taken from a book published about that time. We have not a word in defence of the sentiment to which reference is made, or any palliation to offer for it. But let justice be done. Mr. Greeley, no doubt, said and did many things, which we considered then and consider now, as wrong; but others said and did things wrong, who are not denounced now as Mr. Greeley is. We dare say Mr. G. himself will acknowledge that there was in the Tribune, during the war, many "a line which he would wish to blot," and articles were, doubtless, inserted in the Tribune which he did not approve when he saw them there, after they had appeared, and which he would not hesitate to disapprove at this day. But do not let words and sentiments, not his own, be charged upon him.

Amongst the proceedings in a New York Court, lately, the following cases are given in the New York Express:—"William Chambers was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, for the murder of a man named Voorhis. His counsel, Mr. Howe, put in the plea of insanity, and Chambers was acquitted; but Judge Barnard sent him to the Utica Lunatic Asylum. James Burns, who shot and killed Patrick Halloran in a Bowery drinking saloon, was tried in the General Sessions. Mr. Howe was his counsel, and interposed the plea of insanity. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and the Court sent him to the Utica Asylum. Mr. Howe then made application to Judge Pratt, sitting in the Supreme Bench, for a writ of habeas corpus in each case. The writs were issued, and upon the return day Mr. Howe expects to show that his clients are not insane, and should not be confined in the Utica Asylum. This is using the plea of insanity to some purpose.

The "water famine," as it is called, exists in many of our cities. We observe in the Baltimore American some remarks on this subject, to the following effect:—"John Smith wants to know if he has not the right to use his street hose, after having paid his water rent. To be sure he has, but suppose there is no water in the reservoirs, what then? He must do without it and suffer the injustice, or demand his money back. But suppose there is water

enough to do his washing and cooking and drinking for two weeks if he don't use the street hose, or for only one week if he does use it, will he be stupid enough to go on squirting it over the street for the one week, and take the chances for the next? I opine not. The way for John Smith and for every other good citizen to do, in cases of emergency, is to regulate himself by the public exigency and suffer a little personal inconvenience for the public good."

A letter from Fredericksburg, Va., says:—"There is a most determined feeling here to prevent the Mace-O-Baldwin prize fight, announced to take place near here within two weeks. The sheriff has resolved to call out a sufficient number of determined men to prevent a breach of the peace and the violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. It was suggested that the aid of the United States troops at the Potomac forts be obtained, but that was not deemed necessary as the civil power will be able to raise a force ample for every emergency. The State of Virginia has been several times disgraced by these brutal exhibitions, and the still more disgraceful conduct of the hundreds of roughs and scoundrels, the sum of the great cities, who gather on such occasions, so that it is now determined to prevent a recurrence of such scenes within the State. It is stated that the expedition will be fitted out in Baltimore."

A letter from Leavenworth Kansas, says that it has transpired that frauds to a very large extent are being perpetrated upon the Government by making up claims for fictitious persons from whom property was taken for Col. Jennison's regiment in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1861 and 1862. Jennison is alleged to have sworn to one claim of one P. K. Moss, a rebel of Independence, for \$53,800, when responsible parties affirm that his loss did not exceed \$2,000.

"Assessments" for party purposes are, according to the civil service law, not allowed in the government offices, but "voluntary subscriptions for party political purposes," are not interfered with, or rather are encouraged. The office holders think they know on which side their bread is buttered, and will "voluntarily" subscribe. But there is such a thing as being mistaken, even as to "buttering bread."

We have received a copy of Mr. A. H. Stephens's compendium of the History of the United States from the earliest settlement to 1872. This work is designed to answer the purpose of a text book in schools and colleges as well as to meet the wants of general readers. It is prepared with system and care, and will be a useful and popular book. Messrs. E. G. Hale & Son, New York, are the publishers.

The American fleet, which has been for some weeks at Portsmouth, (Eng.) is going to Cowes, where it will be inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and probably Queen Victoria. The Prince will entertain Rear-Admiral Alden and a number of other officers. Similar courtesies will be extended to them by the Mayor of Southampton.

A letter from Winchester, in the Baltimore American, says that "there is plenty of moisture in the clouds, and if a six gun battery keeps up a heavy cannonading for twenty-four hours we will have plenty of rain." By all means, then let us have the "six gun battery" at work in all directions."

John W. Baughman, esq., editor of the Frederick Citizen, died in Frederick City, Md., yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time. His journal was a leading and influential democratic paper, and he was an able and excellent man.

The commencement exercises at St. John's College, Annapolis, took place yesterday, under favorable auspices. We are always glad to hear good accounts of this venerable institution, among whose graduates have been many able and distinguished men.

Wm. P. Wood, of Old Capitol memory, and a government agent in various matters, is now figuring about as a politician, "blowing up" the present Administration agents, and speaking and acting against his late friends generally.

The public debt statement for the month, to be issued from the Treasury Department today, will show a rather small decrease, between one and two millions only, as the payments this month have been heavy and the receipts rather light.

The reported Diamond deposits found in California, in the country bordering on Arizona and New Mexico, will probably cause another rush to that region.

Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Virginia, has been invited by the Vestry of Trinity Church (Episcopal) Upper Marlboro, Md., to take the vacant Rectorship of that Parish.

It is said that Mr. Sumner's recent letter has created quite a sensation in Montgomery, Alabama, among the colored men. They have "faith" in Sumner.

We wait with patience for news from the North Carolina election, which takes place today, hoping for the best.

In many districts around Philadelphia hay is the chief market crop. The land is kept up by return loads of manure.

Littell's Living Age, for this week, has a selection of excellent articles from the late British periodicals.

Gon. Kilpatrick, has sued the New York Times for libel.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The primary nominating election of the Chipman wing of the Radical party has been in progress. The voting in all the districts was for delegates to the congressional nominating convention, and in many of them for a nominee for House of Delegates. The delegations chosen were with scarcely an exception pronounced Chipman men.

The cost of the decorations of the graves of the Union soldiers in the cemeteries near this city on the 30th of May last is reported at \$1,647.38. There remains a balance of \$559.34 in the hands of the committee of the Grand Army which had charge of the work.

Mary Harris, whose shooting of the clerk Burroughs, at the Treasury Department a few years since, gave her much notoriety, attempted suicide by taking laudanum at a house near Tennallytown a few days since. Physicians were called in and her life saved.

Daniel McCann, flour inspector in Georgetown, reports that inspections for the month of July as 3,476 barrels of all grades, but mostly extra and family.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

In the lower part of Cecil county, Md., on Monday night, a constable arrested two colored men on the charge of burning a house in Kent county, and he was bringing them and a colored witness to Elkton, to be committed to jail, till demanded by the Kent county authorities. A party of disguised men waylaid the party and took possession of the prisoners. The officer came on to Elkton and reported the affair. Next morning search was made and one of the colored men was found hanging on a tree. The others had not been found at the last address, although a rumor prevailed that the one committed as a witness had returned to his home.

In Baltimore last night a fire broke out in warehouse No. 41 West Lombard street, occupied by Joseph S. Finch & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000, mostly covered by insurance. About 11:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the large five-story warehouse on Baltimore street, occupied by Frost, Jordan & Co., wholesale notions and druggists. The fire swept the whole building from basement to loft, destroying a large stock of goods.

Barkhardt Hertzler, at Rochester, N. Y., who recently obtained a divorce from his wife, discovered her last night in company with her paramour, Jacob Goetzman. He struck the latter a fearful blow in the face, and then shot him through the heart. The woman escaped. Hertzler then shot himself.

A diamond fever is now raging in California. The discovery of large deposits of diamonds near the Arizona border has been reported. An agent sent out from San Francisco is said to have returned with precious stones of great value.

H. K. Whitley, money receiving clerk for Adams Express Company, in Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. He had taken \$9,000, which was recovered.

The Governor of Arkansas has notified the turbulent spirits in Pope county, that if they do not cease in their unlawful demonstrations that he will declare martial law throughout the county.

While a circus was passing through the streets of Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, an adroit thief entered a bank, the officers being intently gazing upon the show, and helped himself to about \$5,000.

Michael Lowery, in New York, last night threw his wife from a third-story window to the pavement. The woman cannot recover.

The City Bank of Memphis, Tenn., suspended yesterday, its liabilities being \$55,000 and assets unknown.

In New York yesterday one hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at prices ranging from \$3 22 1/2 to \$3 35.

Spotted Tail and his party paid a farewell visit to the Interior Department yesterday.

Letter from Culpeper Co.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

CULPEPER, July 27.—I love the old country and her people well. In former and better days I have had many happy times among her generous, warm-hearted, hospitable people, and the memory of them now is saddened by the knowledge that many of those good fellows that I knew in the past, have gone to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." Culpeper is one of the most fertile counties in Virginia. Upon her soil has been raised the largest crop of corn per acre (save one larger in Kentucky), that has ever been grown in the United States, within my knowledge. Upon the estate now owned by P. Whelan Robertson, Esq., formerly of Richmond, Dr. George Morison, who was then the owner of it, in 1848 produced upon an acre, a yield of 150 bushels. The land and the corn were both measured, and a statement of the facts with an account of the method of cultivation was published in the Southern Planter, of that year, I think.

Culpeper, during the war, was the passageway for both armies. Several battles were fought within its borders, and her sons did their duty for the Lost Cause. All the fences were burnt, much of the timber cut down and desolation spread broadcast everywhere. It is wonderful to see how the people have recuperated. The farms have been fenced in, and are under tolerable cultivation. The wheat crop this year is not a first rate, but the corn is looking very well, and, with prosperous weather, will make a good yield. The farmers have established a Piedmont Agricultural Society, which will hold its first fair, at this place, in October next. The fair grounds contain about fifty acres, are neatly fenced in, and suitable buildings and stalls for horses, cattle and sheep are being built. An excellent half mile track for the exercise of horses has been prepared, and every arrangement will be made to make the fair grounds attractive and the exhibition successful. The officers of the society are—Gen. Jas. L. Kemper, president, and S. S. Bradford, Gen. James G. Field, B. Johnson Barbour, J. Horace Lacy and John G. Lane, vice-presidents. Mr. S. S. Bradford, who is also chairman of the executive committee, is very energetic in pushing forward the preparations for the fair, with the co-operation of the well-known gentlemen above named, which if fully given, there can be no such thing as failure.

A novel feature of the fair will be, as I was told, an exhibition of fat women and children, and judging from the specimens which I have seen in this place, old Culpeper will be hard to beat in these respects. These fairs will be productive of much good to the agricultural interests. I hope they may be inaugurated in every section of the State. They will create emulation among the farmers, increase their knowledge of farming, enable them to observe and obtain the best implements in their business, and diffuse among them a more general spirit of progress and improvement; all of which will lead to a more thorough and better cultivation of the soil, and, of consequence, greater prosperity to the State. These district fairs will also act as adjuncts to our State Fair in Richmond, and are calculated to give it greater success. The great want of Virginia now is intelligent farmers, and every method of promoting agricultural knowledge should be fostered and promoted.

The Conservatives, generally, in this section will vote for Greeley and Brown. Colonel Mosby, in Fauquier, may carry off some few against him, but his influence will not avail much. The people have taken the lead in this matter, and their quondam leaders will be compelled to follow or be left behind. They want a change in the administration of the government, and they mean to have it by electing Greeley over Grant. From all I have seen and heard in the North, at the Baltimore Convention, and in the South, I am confident that the philosopher of Chiappaqua will be our next President.

A GRATEFUL MAN.—A man entered a Newark restaurant the other day, and after eating cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, egg-plants, watermelons, beets, and olives, with a proper quantity of meat, and seven dishes of ice cream and a pound of raisins and nuts, told the cashier that "the greatest of these is charity." The cashier merely got some change ready. The grateful stranger helped himself to half a tumbler of wooden toothpicks and continued—"Money I have none, good brother in the Lord, but your charity shall be rewarded in heaven," and without more ado proceeded calmly toward the door.

A GRATEFUL MAN.—A man entered a Newark restaurant the other day, and after eating cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, egg-plants, watermelons, beets, and olives, with a proper quantity of meat, and seven dishes of ice cream and a pound of raisins and nuts, told the cashier that "the greatest of these is charity." The cashier merely got some change ready. The grateful stranger helped himself to half a tumbler of wooden toothpicks and continued—"Money I have none, good brother in the Lord, but your charity shall be rewarded in heaven," and without more ado proceeded calmly toward the door.

A GRATEFUL MAN.—A man entered a Newark restaurant the other day, and after eating cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, egg-plants, watermelons, beets, and olives, with a proper quantity of meat, and seven dishes of ice cream and a pound of raisins and nuts, told the cashier that "the greatest of these is charity." The cashier merely got some change ready. The grateful stranger helped himself to half a tumbler of wooden toothpicks and continued—"Money I have none, good brother in the Lord, but your charity shall be rewarded in heaven," and without more ado proceeded calmly toward the door.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Masonic choir of the District of Columbia are now practicing for an excursion to the mountains of Virginia. The trip is to include a visit to Staunton, where the brethren are making arrangements for the illumination of "Wier's Cave." Thence the choir will proceed to Lexington, and from there to the Natural Bridge. From the bridge the excursionists will proceed to Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. The time for this trip is confined to one week, commencing August 19th.

Col. Wm. Henderson French, of Mercer county, West Va., died at his home, near Princeton, on Monday last. He has been in both houses of the Virginia Legislature, and was Colonel of the 17th Va. Cavalry, under Gen. Jenkins. Those who are familiar with his tall person, and imposing physique, will be surprised to learn that he died of consumption.

The Board of Public Works has directed the representative of the State in the directory of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company to co-operate with the private stockholders in the necessary legal steps to obtain an injunction against the advertised forced sale of the road.

The population of Leesburg is as follows: Whites (within corporation limits) 983; colored, 587; total 1,570; white and colored immediately on the suburbs, 115.

Most of the delegates to the Radical Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, from the Richmond District, will vote for J. A. Ambler Smith, of Richmond, as their nominee.

LOVE, RIVALRY AND REVENGE.—In a Paris paper there is a marvelous story of love, rivalry and revenge. The revenge being of the most novel kind. Orlando Farnerini, a Venetian scientific professor, fell violently in love with the daughter of a baker in the neighborhood, but the young lady had previously vested her affections in a young tailor named Charles Genoa Cardellino. Now on this account Farnerini hated Cardellino with a deadly hatred which was increased by the fact that he owed his favored rival a good long bill for more than a year's clothes. But he disguised his rage, and wrote to the tailor, saying that he knew money would be wanted for the marriage, and that if he and his intended bride would pay a friendly call the next day the amount should be paid. The young couple called, and were politely received by the Professor in his studio. The conversation was cleverly turned to the subject of electricity, and of its many wonders Farnerini eloquently discoursed, offering to give them a slight shock from his machine. He placed them hand in hand, and put one pole of the battery between the fair fingers of the young lady, giving her the other to the tailor. Then he turned the machine on at its full strength. A half stifled cry broke from the two lovers, who fell and twisted convulsively in their agony, executing the most terrible contortions, overturning the furniture and bruising their limbs in their desperate attempt to escape. Orlando Farnerini looked on, and laughed with vegetable glee. In about five minutes there remained only a frightful entanglement of two corpses. Then Farnerini turned off the current, and went to tell the police all about the matter. Figaro thinks that men of science will find it difficult to get clothes on credit in the future. Probably, also, young men wishing to marry will take care that they do not cross the passion of a Professor.

LODGE'S COUNTRY.—[From the London Mirror.] Quite a heavy storm passed over the United Kingdom neighborhood on Thursday evening last, attended with much thunder and lightning. During the prevalence of the storm, two head of young cattle, belonging to Mr. R. C. Littleton, while grazing in the field, were struck and killed by lightning.

We have in Leesburg at this moment a living evidence of the healthfulness of the place. A gentleman from Washington reached here on the first day of June in wretched health, weighing but 104 pounds. He now weighs 150—making a clear gain, in less than two months, of 46 pounds. Like a prudent man he wants to buy a house and make this his permanent abode.

Fish fishing is one of the favorite amusements of a portion of our population. Almost every day there are fishing excursions to the river, and some of them quite successful. The drought in this section is getting alarming. Streams that were never known to fail before, are almost entirely dried up—there is scarcely a mill in the county that is able to "turn a wheel," and in some quarters the people have been compelled to send a long distance for the staff of life.

Algeron S. Tebbes, esq., formerly of Leesburg, reached this town on Friday, in a very prostrate condition, so much so that he had to be carried about on a bed. He has been in New York for some weeks, where he suffered a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He is accompanied by his son, Dr. A. S. Tebbes, and under the kind attention of a "mine host" of the O-Quinn House, he is we are glad to learn, already much improved.

A MARRIAGE IN DIPLOMATIC HIGH LIFE.—It has already been stated that Gen. von Schweinitz, the German ambassador at the Court of Vienna, will lead Miss Jay, the daughter of the American minister there, to the hymeneal altar in the course of the ensuing autumn. The Hungarian Lloyd says that Prince Bismarck has at length accorded the necessary official consent to this marriage. These nuptials, according to the information of the said journal, were to have been celebrated last year, but that Prince Bismarck refused his official consent. It is added that the painful experience made by the German chancellor in 1866, with reference to the famous "Usedom note" was the cause, in principle, of the refusal in question.

It would appear that the secret of the said "Usedom note" was divulged by a lady. As soon as this fact became known to the then "Count" Bismarck, an order was forthwith issued prohibiting the marriage of a German diplomatist without the official consent of his government having been previously obtained. All this may be very well, as far as it goes, but if it be true that Prince Bismarck's consent was withheld last year in reference to the marriage of the daughter of Miss Jay for want of sufficient confidence in that lady's discretion, then it must be evident that potent influences must have been brought to bear upon the German Chancellor since that period to have changed his views upon so interesting a subject.

DRIED POTATOES.—Persons who have never traveled in a country where vegetables are not to be procured can form no idea of the enjoyment a dish of potatoes affords. And yet potatoes may be carried in so concentrated a form that a caustic weighing only a few pounds will supply a great many dressings, quite equal to any mashed potatoes one tastes at an English table. We speak from experience in connection with the extreme value of dried potatoes to travelers who are going to traverse desert, sandy countries. The grand secret of preservation is that of driving off all the watery parts. The method generally adopted to accomplish this end we will try to explain. The potatoes, after being thoroughly washed, are then boiled until done, and next their skins are removed. The potato is divided into fine shreds by mechanical means, and while in this state the water is driven off by exposure to heat. The material is left in a condition much resembling rice, and in this shape it may be ground to flour, if desired. The extract of potatoes prepared in this way can be employed for making soups and other dishes, and by adding boiling water, a dish in every way resembling mashed potatoes, cooked directly from potatoes in the ordinary manner, is obtained.—London Field.

District Radical Convention.

The Radical Convention of this Congressional District met at the Court House, in this city, to-day at noon, and was called to order by J. N. Thorne of Winchester, chairman of the District Central Committee, when, upon motion of R. D. Beckley, who said there were letters from members of the Central Committee to be read that should not appear in print, in reference to the action of the Convention, he would, therefore, move that the Convention go into caucus for one hour, which motion prevailing, by a vote of 4 to 3 all those not friendly to the cause were requested to retire, and the doors were closed upon the reporters.

It is understood that in caucus a letter from the chairman of the District Committee was read recommending the nomination for Congress be made, and arguing that if such a course was pursued twenty five thousand votes against Greeley would be secured.

The subject elicited an animated debate, but no definite conclusion was reached.

One of the speakers stated that North Carolina was considered doubtful, for the reason that the Democrats had charge of the registration lists, and that if the Radicals were defeated there meetings would at once be called in various parts of Virginia. If North Carolina went Radical at this election he had no doubt that Virginia would go for Grant by a large majority!

At one o'clock the doors having been thrown open, the Convention proceeded to organize. I. C. O'Neal, of Alexandria, being chosen chairman, and H. R. Holmes, of Loudoun, secretary. Mr. O'Neal, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention, in a very brief speech, in which he said that it must be remembered that the cause of the common country was at stake.

A committee of three on credentials was appointed consisting of Sherman of Fairfax, Syfax of Alexandria, and Egghorn of Culpeper. The committee having retired reported the following delegates:

Culpeper—Wm. H. Egghorn, and G. W. Jamison.

Loudoun—Edward Nichols, H. R. Holmes, James M. Hoge, and Owen T. Holmes.

Fairfax—J. M. Thorne, and L. E. Savage.

Madison—E. G. Johnson, Henry J. Abbott.

Alternates—J. S. Barks and Horace H. Fauquier.

Fauquier—James B. Henry, McMaster R. Croiger, Littleton Jackson, Chas. Williams.

Fairfax—Alex. Haight and Franklin Shearman.

Rappahannock—John H. Settle and Albert Down.

Warren—A. Johnston, and H. Roey.

Orange—W. W. Johnson and Geo. Lewis.

Alexandria—Jno. B. Syphax, I. C. O'Neal, V. P. Corbett and S. E. VanAnten.

Clarke—Enos Richmond.

E. G. Johnson, of Madison, read from the Gazette of yesterday an item in reference to the position of Mr. Sherman of Fairfax, reported to have said that he would probably support Greeley, and offered a resolution "that those gentlemen, if any there be, who favor the election of Horace Greeley and C. B. Craz Brown for President and Vice President, or against Grant and Wilson be, and hereby are, requested to withdraw from taking any part in this Convention."

Mr. Sherman explained that his position had been misstated, and that while he was not enthusiastically for Grant, and did not want him nominated, yet as between Grant and Greeley, he should certainly support Grant.

The explanation was considered satisfactory and the resolution was withdrawn.

On motion of V. P. Corbett, I. C. O'Neal was made permanent President, and R. H. Holmes permanent Secretary of the Convention.

After some discussion as to the mode of appointing a District Committee, the Convention proceeded to nominate and elect the Committee as follows:

Culpeper, W. A. McNulty; Loudoun, Edward Nichols; Frederick, John Lynn; Madison, D. L. Barks; Fauquier, McMaster R. Croiger; Fairfax, John H. Settle; Rappahannock, J. H. Settle; Warren, Henry Roey; Orange, J. T. Davidson; Alexandria, J. Syphax; Clarke, J. W. Beeman.

E. E. White was elected chairman of the District Committee, by acclamation.

Nominations for a Presidential election being in order, Edward Daniels, of Fairfax, L. L. Lewis, of Culpeper, J. E. Hargrave, of Frederick, J. Syphax, of Alexandria, W. Williams, of Loudoun, W. Willoughby, of Alexandria, McMaster R. Croiger, of Fauquier, and John Roey, of Warren, were named, and a ballot being ordered resulted as follows:

1st ballot—Lewis, 6; Williams, 10; Syphax, 8; Daniels, 5; Willoughby, 1.

There being no election, another ballot was ordered, and taken as follows:

2nd ballot—Williams, 16; Daniels, 4; Syphax, 7.

W. Williams was therefore declared the choice of the Convention and his election made unanimous.

J. M. Thorne then offered the following resolution, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the platform of the Republican party of Virginia, narrowed by no effate issues, welcomes upon its broad surface, all without regard to party record in the past, who believe that the principles it upholds and the policy it advocates now, are the best that are offered for the maintenance of the national honor and the preservation of its welfare.

L. E. Savage then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted without debate:

Resolved, That in the present attitude of political affairs affecting the representation of this Congressional District in the next Congress, this Convention deem it now inexpedient and impolitic to nominate a candidate.

A resolution for an adjournment subject to the call of the chairman and members of the District Committee elicited a debate, in which J. W. Woltz, secretary of the State Radical Committee, took part, and being referred to by John Syphax, informed the latter that his ignorance of conventional proceedings was very apparent, to which Syphax retorted that he could afford to take personalities from the speaker. The resolution was finally adopted as follows:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it be to meet subject to the call of the District Committee.

A motion to delegate to the District Convention the power to nominate a candidate if deemed advisable, was offered, but not receiving a second, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the convention declared adjourned.

The District Congressional Committee subsequently met, E. E. White President, and organized by electing D. P. Thorpe, secretary, and T. B. Pinn, Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT ADAMS AT THE ELEGANT LUNCHEON.—The following is told of John Quincy Adams: Some years before his election to the Presidency, while walking in the neighborhood of his home, he stopped to sympathize with an Irishman who was engaged in some disagreeable occupation. To his words of sympathy the laborer replied:

"Soe levins fit patientia."

Quienquid corrigere est nefas."

Mr. Adams said he was much astonished to hear a quotation from his favorite author by such a person, amidst such surroundings, as he would have been by a remark from one of his oxen. On inquiry, he found the laborer had been educated in a Catholic seminary in Ireland, and was working to obtain means to continue his studies. Their Horatian sympathy drew them together; he entered into Mr. Adams's service and for many years they continued, in their different relations, attached friends.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LONGEVITY.—The term of human life does not in general exceed 80 years, but instances occasionally occur of persons living to the age of 100 years and upwards. Such instances, however, have not excited that general attention, which from the nature of the subject might be expected, and it is only of late years that any extensive collection of them has been formed, or attempts made to ascertain the circumstances and situations in which the different individuals preserved their lives to an age so much beyond the usual lot of man.

About seventy